

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

The Militia Enrollment Discontinued.
A dispatch received in this city yesterday from "Gov." Holden orders the Registrars to discontinue the enrollment of the Militia as heretofore ordered at the places of registration. But little progress had been made, only one day of registration having transpired.

That Proclamation.
Surely any one who reads the proclamation recently issued by "Gov." Holden must either be convinced of the fact that this august Executive desires to impose on the credulity of our people and excite them by an exaggerated view of our affairs, or is possessed with a timidity and cowardice himself that with trembling anxiety speeds his official pen to magnify the real condition. This proclamation is but a recapitulation of the groundless fears expressed in the letter to Gen. Miles, and, having published the one, we consider it entirely unnecessary to publish the other. It is a rather queer document, however, the first portion of which might be esteemed by Radical worshippers something of an argument in behalf of the validity and binding force of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

We have only to repeat that the charges there reiterated that the white people are vindictive and hostile to the blacks, and desire to interfere with them in the exercise of any privilege heretofore conceded, or that they have armed political organizations conspiring for the forcible overthrow of this bogus State government, are entirely void of foundation, truth or occasion. The man who would convey such information to the Executive ear, and officially report the fact, knows that he speaks falsely, and, if he would but stand before the community and disclose himself, he would be recognized as a perjured villain. Political organizations have nothing to do with the purchase of a few arms for our protection in the face of threatening events and disclosures, and conspiracies are unknown to us either as citizens or politicians.

"Gov." Holden says "the election must be absolutely free"—we desire it so and would not have it otherwise; and, while we would not interfere with any individual, however humble, who is permitted to exercise the elective franchise, still we say, for us it also must be free and we will not be interfered with. Our people will assist in preserving peace and order if the occasion should arise—they will not break the peace, but if attacked in the exercise of their rights, or if their safety is threatened by a popular and organized outbreak, then they will show they can and will defend both their rights and themselves.

While we are willing to abide by even the laws of Congress, how do we find the Executive. He still persists in disobeying those laws. Congress has forbidden military organizations in the Southern States, yet we find "Gov." Holden still insisting on the organization of the Detailed Militia. We want peace and a reduction of taxes. This new unlawful burden looks like war and an increase of taxes.

Let "Gov." Holden dispense with his Detailed and unlawful Militia, and also some of his unmanly fears, and look at the true condition of the State. In this Congressional District the whites have exhibited the greatest forbearance, and it is having its effect. Now a greater feeling of harmony prevails than has been known since the agitation of the suffrage question. But our people cannot feel wholly secure so long as they know that there exists an unlawful military organization in their midst which, at any moment, may jeopardize their safety.

Our State.

We are glad to learn that the people of North Carolina are not depressed by the unfavorable news from the North. From every quarter the preparations for a successful fight in November continue. Regardless of what others may do, our people are determined to do their duty. It requires no courage or patriotism to labor when the sun of prosperity illumines our efforts with the cheerful rays of hope, but the brave and true are not to be daunted when the clouds lower and threaten to overwhelm them with their collected wrath.

Not without hope of the general result, our misfortunes only make it more incumbent upon us to carry this State to insure victory. As important as success is to the whole country, it is imperatively necessary for our welfare, and next to a Democratic victory in November, even if it be second, is Democratic success in North Carolina—more necessary, indeed, in case of defeat in the Presidential contest, than if victory should crown our banners. Let us therefore redouble our efforts to secure the vote of North Carolina for the cause of civil liberty, and whatever others may do, let us at least be faithful among the faithless.

Halifax County.

The great Mass Meeting at Halifax on Thursday was a decided success. Fully twenty-five hundred people were in attendance. Hon. ASA BIGGS, of Tarboro, Col. R. H. COWAN, of Wilmington, Col. W. A. JENKINS, of Warrenton, Capt. S. A. WILLIAMS, of Granville, Maj. J. A. ENGLISH, of Wilmington, and Gen. M. R. RANSON, of Northampton, were present and delivered addresses. MASON WIGGINS, the "old Senator," presided, and Col. F. A. PARKER was Chief Marshal, assisted by a large number of aids.

The people of this noble old county, in spite of unfavorable news from abroad and a large negro majority at home, are undaunted and will do their full duty in November.

The citizens of Halifax are true to their ancient reputation for hospitality, and the

visitors on the occasion found that the words of welcome addressed to them by the venerable Dr. Wilcox found a responsive echo in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Among the most pleasing incidents of the occasion was the presentation to Judge BIGGS and Col. COWAN of two handsome bouquets by the accomplished daughters of Dr. Wilcox.

The people of Halifax have done themselves credit in this great demonstration, and we believe its memory will live long and pleasantly in the political annals of the county.

Baltimore.

We are glad to know, from personal observations during a recent visit to the city, that Baltimore is enjoying a largely increased patronage from all portions of the South. We found many friends in business there, and all speak encouragingly of the present condition and future prospects of the city. The rapid increase in the population and wealth of Baltimore, as evinced by the number and character of buildings now in course of construction is unparalleled in the history of the city, and equal to that of any in this country.

We are under obligations to our friends ROBT. H. PENDER, of the firm of JOSEPH W. JENKINS & Co., commission merchants, 29 South street; Dr. T. J. BOYKIN, of the firm of CARR, BOYKIN & Co., wholesale druggists, 20 South Hanover street; and Capt. JOHN B. BROWN, with WALTER S. MOORE & Co., dealers in Hardware, No. 4 Light street. We are glad to know that these firms are doing a large business with North Carolina. They are first-class houses, and these gentlemen are popular with our business public. They have our best wishes for their success, and we assure our friends that it will be to their interest to give them a call for anything in their respective lines.

Baltimore has deserved well of the South, and we are pleased that substantial evidence of our gratitude is being given. We hope soon to see that city the great emporium of Southern trade and the resort of Southern travelers.

Appointments.

Col. A. A. McKoy, the Congressional candidate for the 3rd District, and Capt. JAMES C. DODD, Elector, will address their fellow-citizens at the following places: Lillington, Harnett county, Oct. 21st, Wednesday.

Jonesboro', Oct. 22nd, Thursday.

Carthage, Oct. 23rd, Friday.

Troy, Oct. 26th, Monday.

The Duty of the Hour.

We publish below, not, however, without our commendation, the article of the New York World, suggesting, rather than advising, a change of candidates. This article finds endorsement in the National Intelligencer, but thus far and no farther, has it met with favor. The party throughout the whole country disapproves the suggestion. Our contest is for principles and not men, and if these are to be triumphant in the present or in the future, it will not be accomplished by a timid subversion to prejudices founded upon falsehood. If HORATIO SEYMOUR can be denounced as disloyal, so can Chief Justice CHASE, and if General BLAIR has done nothing to entitle him to the support of the Northern war men, neither has General EVING, SLOCUM, or FRANKLIN. If the hatred of the Northern people towards the South is so overpowering as to destroy the splendid statesmanship of SEYMOUR and pale the military glory of BLAIR, no candidates worth the South could support would find favor with them. If the sacrifices we have made and the honest fidelity with which we have accepted the situation do not convince them of our sincerity in our renewed allegiance to the Union, then they will not believe though one should rise from the dead.

We do not believe that any good, but much harm would result from a change of candidates. We are not without hope of the general result. The Democracy of North Carolina, like that of New York, "are not panic-stricken." They desire no change of commanders on the eve of battle. They regard the fight made by our friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, against money, fraud and Government patronage a most glorious one. The majorities against them in Pennsylvania and Indiana are so slight, when we regard the number of votes cast, as to amount to insignificant bruises, and will serve to nerve them to renewed vigor, hopeful of victory.

In the Democratic vocabulary there is no such word as fail. In defeat, as in victory, the unyielding defender of the people's rights, undismayed by the one and temperate in the use of the other. Born with the Constitution it will perish only with that sacred instrument. So long as it remains as a guide for our people just so long will the Democratic party continue its unwavering defender. When the Constitution is entirely disregarded, and the Executive and Judiciary departments follow the Legislature beyond the holy precincts of that chart, then with the death of Constitutional liberty will perish the only party now left which reveres it.

Let us continue with renewed energies the glorious work we have in hand. Hesitate not a moment. Despond not. Rise above the darkness of the present to the full importance of the work before us.—Consider what has already been accomplished and how much there is yet to be done. Perfect our organizations and let us press onward with new zeal and new hope.

From the New York World.

Democrats may justly cherish an honorable pride in the vigor, courage, steadiness, loyalty to principle, and patriotism, of the great party which has made so gallant a fight in the October elections. Considering that two or three years ago, the Democratic party was proclaimed "dead" by its opponents; that every Republican newspaper predicted for it the fate of the old Federal party after the last war with England; considering that Congress and all the bitter foes of the party were buried in the obituary of private life, and that four-fifths of the most widely circulated journals have daily labored to bring it into disre-

pute and odium;—considering all these adverse and depressing circumstances, it is a signal proof of enduring vitality that the party has been able, in the late elections, to contest every inch of ground against its opponents, and, in spite of their most strenuous efforts, to come within a few votes of beating them in an enormous poll of many hundreds of thousands. Indiana we have either redeemed from the Republicans or have come so near it that there is scarcely any perceptible margin in the strength of the two parties, although the Republicans had a large majority in that State, and although it is the home of the candidate for Vice-President, one of the most popular men in the party. In Pennsylvania, we have carried its chief city, next to New York the most populous in the country, and a change of a few thousand votes would have given us that great State. In Ohio, the Republican majority is but a trifle compared with what it used to be a few years ago. For a party that was so confidently and so jeeringly pronounced "dead," this is a very handsome show. But our gains were not as great as the party desired and deserved.

In inquiring how we have come so near success in these elections, we have just missed it, two reasons appear, in the absence of either of which our triumph would have been certain. These reasons are such as to show that a majority of the people are really on our side, and have been so since the late elections. The first reason is, proper connection with the merits of the canvass. If the military prestige of General Grant had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded; or, that remaining, if the perversions of General Blair's position had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded. It would be paying a poor compliment to General Grant, or to the judgment of the party that nominated him, to say that his popularity has not been worth to the Republicans of Pennsylvania half of the meagre majority by which they have carried the State. But of that small majority on the other side, and the two parties would be equal. If that small number of votes are due to the popularity of General Grant—and it would be ridiculous to suppose the contrary—the election had it been decided on the issues, would have been in favor of the Democratic party. The same remark will apply to the other States. On the Democratic principles, pure and simple, we should have succeeded. We have been beaten by reasons quite extraneous to the questions in issue.

We could easily have overcome the popularity of General Grant, if another point had not been raised to divert attention from the issues. The position of General Blair and some of the Southern leaders has been industriously perverted and misrepresented, and an impression produced that the Democratic party is entirely pledged to the "Protection of State Governments by force." This slander has been repeated more than votes enough to have turned the balance in our favor. The narrow escape of the Republicans from a great defeat is not due to their principles, but to the military prestige of Grant and the insidious cunning of the Republican leaders. The best of principle we should have succeeded; and we may succeed yet, if we can remove or neutralize these adverse influences, which have really nothing to do with the merits of the public questions.

Can this year's election be a grave question fought with the most momentous consequences. We commend it to the attention, to the most earnest reflection, of the recognized leaders of the party. We have still nearly three weeks for action; and where so slight a counterpoise would suffice to turn the scales, our action—if it be judicious as well as prompt—will accomplish wonders. If, in a review of the whole situation, it shall be concluded that mistakes have been made, it is better that they should be corrected now, than that the country should be dragged through four or five weary years of strife, to be decided then by measures of the same kind that might, by a magnificent exercise of pluck, be as easily adopted now. Whatever a sagacious forecast may perceive to be the proper course for the Democratic party for four years hence, if it should be beaten now, had better be pursued. The time has come—the hour has struck—when we must turn our backs resolutely to the future. This is a young country, with a great career before it which no imagination can grasp; a majority of our voters are young men abounding in hope, enterprise, ardent activity; and our country is the dawn of a new era, when all minds are filled with expectation and excitement, that party has the best chances of a great future which is most in sympathy with the youthful, irrepressible energies of the nation. A growing nation, improving individual, has always something to learn. A political party which does not advance with the nation, and enter into the fulness of its expanding, exuberant life, is on the declivity which descends to decadence and decrepitude. The Democratic party is full of vigorous, youthful, aspiring elements; similar elements in the other party are yearning to join it, if we will but have the boldness to build a bridge on which they can cross. The Democratic party cannot die; its vitality, its invincible tenacity of life, the sanguine confidence with which it grasps the future, are its great strength. It is a great destiny still in reserve.

If our leaders should be convinced by the result of the late elections, that some mistakes were made by not following their original judgment; if those who disagreed with them in opinion now see that they misjudged; if there is any impediment to success which can yet be removed by noble daring, or self-sacrificing virtue, or a bold stroke of policy, now is the hour for action! It would be an infinite pity, if when we are so very near success, we should fail to win it by the lack of a little boldness, candor, and energy. Let us rise! Our principles have not been rejected in these elections; there is no call to change them. All other elements of the canvass are light and trivial compared with the success of our principles. It requires some good sense to see to act a bold part in an unexpected emergency when everything hangs upon a swift and courageous decision. In this hour, when the party stands with one foot over the brink of peril, and the other on the edge of victory, the capacity of a few men to form a great resolution, may shape the destiny of the country. "We are as you are wise men; judge you what we say."

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention.

CONCLUSION OF TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
A message from the House of Bishops was read, announcing its concurrence in the prayer of the Diocese of Western New York for a division, the new diocese to embrace the counties of Steuben, Wayne, etc.; this action to take effect from November 1. Referred to committee on New Dioceses.

The memorial of the Diocese of Georgia, praying for the substitution of the word "council" for "convention" wherever it occurs in the Constitution and Canons, and from the further consideration of which the committee on Canons were released a few days ago, was again taken up; but before discussing it there is any impediment to its passage, the committee on Canons reported in favor of the establishment of federate councils in States where two or more dioceses exist. A canon for that purpose was presented also, but with a proviso that the council proposed shall not assume any powers which are reserved by the General Convention to the Church.

Dr. Haight moved that the House recon-

sider the motion making the canon (12, title 10, section 6) on intruding the order for Wednesday.

Dr. Haight then explained that the amendment proposed to the canon by the committee was designed to cover a difficulty which some ministers complained of, that the supply of their pulpits was not their invitation is prohibited by the present interpretation of the canon, which requires them to obtain the consent of the whole or a majority of rectors in any parish. The report was again, on motion, postponed until Wednesday.

Dr. Norton, of Virginia, offered a resolution to amend the Constitution by the substitution of the word "council" for "convention" wherever applied to the General Convention.

Dr. Howe remarked that that subject was already disposed of by the House in its action on the Georgia memorial.

The Chair decided otherwise.

Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, asked the mover to accept an amendment substituting the words "Great National Council" in place of General Council. Referred to Dr. Norton.

Dr. Adams then offered these words as an amendment. He boasted of the Protestant Episcopal Church's descent from the Anglican Church, and of its apostolic succession, which boast he made repeatedly since the opening of the Convention, and he thought they should stand upon their dignity as a national Church. "General Council," he believed, would be applied to a world convention of the Anglican Episcopal Church, and he did not want to make such a blunder as to call a national council general.

Mr. George N. Gordon, of Alabama, in answer to the question, asked the mover to accept an amendment substituting the words "Great National Council" in place of General Council. Referred to Dr. Norton.

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Wednesday Morning's Proceedings.

Dr. Samuel Cook, D. D., of New York, presented the following memorial, accompanied by a verbatim report of the trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., &c.:
"To the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.—The undersigned, being members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and wardens and vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity in the city of New York, respectfully invite the attention of the General Convention to the report of the trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., rector of said church, as exhibiting a recent interpretation of certain canons, the previous understanding thereof, and the long-continued, widely extended, and undisputed usage in conformity with that understanding, and respectfully submit for the consideration the propriety of pronouncing some definition, or making some amendment, which may clear the law of dispute and promote the extension of the Church and the advancement of religion. Very respectfully, Robert D. Moore, St. Henry Ward, E. R. Tremain, J. Nelson Tappan, Charles K. Randall, William L. Andrews, Jonathan Edgar, William B. Northrup, R. M. Brundage, vestrymen.
New York, October 1868."

The memorial was read by the Secretary, and, on motion of Dr. Cook, referred to the committee on Canons without debate. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Canons to inquire into and report if it would not be expedient to amend article 4 of the Constitution; which was read as follows:
"The House of Bishops in every diocese shall be chosen agreeably to such rules as shall be fixed by the Convention of that diocese; and every Bishop of this Church shall confine the exercise of his Episcopal office to his proper diocese, unless requested to ordain, or confirm, or administer any other sacrament, or exercise any other church destitute of a Bishop."

The secretary read a message from the House of Bishops, which was as follows: "Resolved, (the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring) That the title 'Bishop' be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the word 'three,' and inserting in its place the word 'four.'"
"And if such foreign clergyman be a deacon, he shall reside in this country at least three years, and be of the age of twenty-one years, and of the character, before he be ordained a priest." Referred to the committee on Canons.

Dr. Goodwin then obtained the floor and delivered a discourse on the derivation of the word "council" as applied to ecclesiastical deliberative bodies, which lasted until the hour of recess.

A Total Eclipse of the Sun in 1869.

Prof. S. M. V. writes to a New York paper, "A total eclipse of the sun is to occur in August, 1869. His notes of the track of the totality, calculated fifteen years ago, are as follows:
The sun will rise eclipsed in the interior of Siberia, on the morning of August 7th, and moving in the easterly direction, will pass easterly and southwardly, will pass over Behring's Straits and Northern Alaska about noon, local time. Thence moving across part of British North America, it will re-enter the United States at Montana, crossing Canada, and then enter the States. Moving thence across Western Nebraska it will pass diagonally through Iowa, passing near Sioux City, Des Moines and Keokuk about 5 o'clock. Thence it will move to the southeast, over Jacksonville, Illinois, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, to Eastern Tennessee, and across the South, and will touch the sea coast in the Pacific sound; and it will finally leave the earth not far from the Bermudas. It will be visible in all parts of the United States, and total over a belt of 100 miles wide along the line just indicated, the sun being hid more than four minutes."

The London Press on the Late Elections.

LOONDON, October 15.—Telegrams from the New York Associated Press announcing the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were duly received and are commented on by London journals, as follows:
"The Daily News (Radical) says if the Democratic party had only remained passive, Republican blunders would have gained them power; but the Democrats have an equal if not greater aptitude for error."

The Morning Post (Conservative) says the result of these elections has decided the Presidential contest, and the slightest interest wherewith the Democrats sought to surround it is gone.

The Standard (Conservative) comments on the small minorities claimed by the Republicans, and thinks the Democrats may have carried some of the States. The writer says: "If the Democrats are beaten, their friends here could wish they had been guided by safer counsels."

The Telegraph, (Liberal) while approving the result, sees in it the ruin of the Republican party, in which there are so many wide differences on financial questions.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MEETING—DISCUSSION BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES, COL. A. A. MCKOY AND "HON." O. H. DOCKERY.—Agreeable to a notice a public meeting of the Democratic Club was held in this city on Wednesday night last. Col. A. A. McKoy, our Congressional nominee, had an appointment for the occasion. He and his competitor, Col. Dockery, arrived at the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad that evening. The latter had an appointment at a Republican gathering here Saturday night next. After the train had arrived and the news from the Northern elections received, a special challenge was sent by Dockery for a joint discussion that night. Col. McKoy accepted the challenge through the Democratic Club, and the arrangements were agreed upon. We desired to give a report of this discussion in our yesterday's issue, but our compositors being fatigued with overwork the night previous, and the press reports being short, they were permitted to seek some rest, and the paper was put to press before the discussion closed.

At the appointed hour an immense crowd both of Democrats and Republicans, numbering between two and three thousand, had assembled in front of the Cape Fear Bank building, from the porch of which the discussion was conducted. It was so arranged that Dockery should lead off, occupying one hour with his remarks, Col. McKoy to follow in a speech of the same length, and Dockery finally to close in ten minutes. It having been announced by the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee that it was a Democratic meeting and the Republicans were expected to act in the most respectful manner, and the President of our Democratic Club having addressed the Democrats in explanation of the discussion, Col. Dockery was introduced. He had not proceeded far with his effort, before a commotion in the crowd arrested his remarks, but order soon being restored, they were continued. Anybody who has heard Dockery speak before can well imagine this effort. It was full of effrontery, brag and a glaring disregard of a past political course, which, with his later actions, has entailed upon him a most unenviable record. He ranted at secession, notwithstanding he was a secessionist; eulogized the old flag and its protecting qualities, forgetting wilfully that he had fought against and stubbornly resisted and defied it for years, and because he may have been honest then, wishes all honest men who were with him to remember but the stripes which that flag contains, while he would appropriate to himself the stars—the glory and spoils. Democracy he railed at, because from it he had never received any favors; Radicalism he lauded, because from it he expects favors and emoluments. Grant was eulogized and Seymour abused. While he could claim no qualities as a statesman for this one, he endeavored to underrate and scoff at the statesmanship of the other. Forgetting his past record, he endeavored now to show his enthusiastic devotion among the ranks of the "truly loil."

The Democratic platform came in for a storm of abuse because it contained principles too pure for his proper appreciation. General Blair was a special object of his venom, because, now that the war is over, he has ceased to fight the poor, deluded men whom Dockery led into secession and afterwards carried with him into the army. After many pathetic appeals to the colored voters to "root him" when he Democrats are around, this valiant Col. Dockery retired, as his time was up.

Col. McKoy then came forward in reply. We had expected that he would use Dockery up pretty badly, but we were by no means prepared to hear and rejoice at the perfect "peeling" which he inflicted upon him. To use a slang phrase, he literally "skinned" him. As is well known, Dockery's record is a vulnerable one, and with this record Col. McKoy is thoroughly acquainted and does not hesitate to show it. He exhibited him to be a thorough secessionist; next a war man; then quoted upon him the card he published calling for troops to fight against the government, even before the State had seceded; then as an officer in the Confederate army, who now so strongly denounces rebels. After the war he exhibited him at Carthage, Moore county, advocating the Howard Amendment, opposing negro suffrage and declaring he would leave the State in twenty-four hours if the negro was allowed to vote. And later still, by a certificate from a citizen of Dockery's own county, he proved that even after his election to Congress he had declared in a conversation that he was only in favor of negro suffrage for five years. It would be useless for us to attempt to follow Col. McKoy in the argumentative chastisement and the exposure he heaped upon his opponent.—We were forcibly struck, when, on alluding to Dockery's position at the beginning of the war, and that he occupies at present, Col. McKoy turned to him and said, "Either you were an honest man then and a dishonest man now, or a dishonest man then and an honest man now. If honest now, then Oliver H. Dockery you are a murderer, and have perjured yourself." Col. McKoy exposed the falsity of the story which Dockery has been blowing around the District about Gen. Blair's stealing Mr. Parsley's horses, by a letter from Mr. P. himself, in which he states that the horses were stolen by a Colonel Hughes, in some Illinois regiment, in Kilpatrick's Division. Not only was Dockery's past course exposed, but his present political insincerity pretty clearly exhibited. Facts were brought forward to establish every assertion, and each assertion carried with it the sting of truth to the guilty mind.

Dockery was permitted ten minutes to reply, during which he vainly endeavored to "slide from under" the crushing mass heaped upon him by Col. McKoy. Shamelessly he confessed his inconsistencies, and acknowledged tacitly the justice of his opponent's remarks.

The meeting then adjourned amid much good feeling on both sides. It was harmonious beyond reasonable expectation, and it is a source of much gratification that it

was so. We trust that the same spirit may be exhibited by each party in all joint discussions hereafter, and in fact all political gatherings where they are thrown together.

Daily Journal, 15th.

For the Journal.

General R. Barringer.

Having lately seen your name announced as an Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket, and the flimsy comments of the "Standard" upon your ingenious letter of acceptance, I feel it a duty incumbent on me as one of the former members of "Barringer's N. C. Cavalry Brigade," to make the following inquiries: Did you ever command that brigade? Are you the "Barringer" who has so often breathed the battle storm in defense of Constitutional Liberty? Who so often applauded the patriotism and valor of his troops? Or did you, as a soldier, perish after the battle of the "Five Forks"? If so, some ominous fad of chivalry has inhabited his bulk and assumed his name to blight the fair name of North Carolina. Has that good plain old officer gone to his rest? Or has he, for partisan purposes and self-aggrandizement, assumed the character of the traitor Julian, who placed his countrymen under the domination of an infidel foe? I address "General" Barringer, but I know it is not "BARRINGER," the economist, the law-giver, the patriot, the soldier. No! Our old "Aunt Nancy" is dead! And the mother of carpet-baggers has taken "her shawl" to deprive "her children" of their fame and to vex "her" angry spirit!

In behalf of my "old commander," my comrades and myself, I consider the letter of the Elector, and the comments of the "Standard" a "slandering" of the "honored dead," and to all true sons of chivalry.

Very respectfully yours,

"WHITEHEAD JOHN."

NORFOLK COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Large Attendance of Delegates—Opening Address of Colonel Lamb—Address of the President—The Richmond Dispatch—Norfolk, Va., October 14, 1868.

The assembling of the Commercial Convention has created great excitement in Norfolk and the surrounding country. The city is crowded to overflowing with delegates, boarding houses, and hotels—with delegates from Eastern and Western Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, besides many persons from other parts of the country representing intelligent and capable business men. Norfolk have opened wide their doors to give the strangers a cordial welcome.

At about noon over two thousand delegates marched in a body, preceded by a band of music, to the Opera House, where the Convention was called to order by Colonel William Lamb, Mayor of this city.

Opening Address.

After prayer by Rev. E. C. Lindsey, of the Granby-street Methodist church, Colonel Lamb delivered an inspired address, extending a hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city. It was especially gratifying, said he, in the midst of the great and gloomy commercial depression of the day to see so much of the wealth and true nobility of the South assembled to consider an object of so much importance to the States represented. These States need nothing but enterprise, persevering effort, to make them what they should have been long ago—great, wealthy, and powerful. The interest displayed in this Convention would indicate that the people are fully aroused to this necessity, and that our vast resources are at last about to be developed.

Norfolk, before the first Revolution, was one of the richest spots on the Western Hemisphere. The prosperity which followed that event, and the diversion of southern interests from commerce to agriculture, retarded her progress, and the north became the commercial section.—Now, in this new era, when southern products would seek so many ports for exportation, Norfolk must regain her former position, and go far beyond. She would be made the gateway through which the great countries of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc., would establish a direct trade with the wealthy markets of Europe.

He predicted that brilliant results from the action of this Convention, and hoped that the members would return home with the pleasant consciousness of having accomplished something towards the restoration of the country to its former prosperity.

ORGANIZATION.
Judge McKinney, of Knoxville, was then made temporary chairman, and Col. W. H. Taylor, of Norfolk, (late of General Lee's staff), appointed secretary.

A committee consisting of the chairmen of delegations, was appointed to report a plan for permanent organization. During their absence speeches were made by Hon. Mr. Clapp, of Tennessee; Col. Goode, of Norfolk; Hon. Walter S. Staples of Virginia; and Maj. L. S. Mayre, of Memphis.—These speakers briefly explained the objects of the Convention, and urged the importance of carrying them out, appealing to delegates to cast aside all local and political prejudices and settle upon a practical plan of action for the good of the whole country.

The committee on their return reported in favor of a President, three Vice Presidents from each State, two Secretaries from Virginia and one from each other State represented.

This plan being agreed to, Col. George W. Dolling, of Petersburg, was nominated and chosen President.

Vice Presidents—Peter C. Johnson, of Virginia; P. C. Nelson, of Kentucky; and L. S. Mayre, of Tennessee; Colonel H. A. Gilliam, D. S. Hill, and Seaton Gales, of North Carolina; Col. Bush, Wm. P. Howle, and C. P. Ridd, of Kentucky.

Secretaries—R. H. Glass and R. W. Hughes, of Virginia; W. J. Hamage, of Tennessee; P. E. Hill, of North Carolina; Oliver Lucas, of Kentucky.

COLONEL BOLLING'S SPEECH.

Colonel Bolling, on taking the chair, after referring to the unexpected honor conferred upon him, expressed his pride at being chosen to preside over such a body.—The objects of the Convention had already been fully explained. There was a prize within the reach of our people, and it was for this Convention to take the first step towards obtaining it. By their action they could establish a direct trade upon which would depend a close connection of Norfolk on the Atlantic coast, with the vast granary of the world. By estimation, 25,000,000 of tons of its produce annually sought an eastern market before the war; but though in connection with the 16,000,000 miles of navigable water, the many miles of canal and railway of the northeast and Canada, only 5,000,000 could find an outlet. By establishing connection direct between the Chesapeake and Mississippi a prize would be in our reach worthy of the exercise of the best talent and energy, and to excite the warmest emotions of the most patriotic hearts. If good judgment governed this Convention in its deliberations there was in store for the South a renewal of the glories of the past, and prosperity for the future far beyond the brightest anticipations of our most sanguine citizens.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

General Mahone then submitted a report

from the Committee of the Bristol Direct Trade Convention, which was referred to a special committee of seven from each State.

At half-past 1 the Convention took a recess until half-past 3 o'clock, to partake in the meantime of the hospitalities of the city.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Having partaken to an unlimited extent of the bountiful supplies furnished at the Convention Hall-house, the delegates reassembled at half-past three o'clock.

On the committee appointed on motion of Gen. Mahone, North Carolina is represented by C. B. Root, N. Price, Douglas Bell, Dr. W. R. Miller, Jas. R. Williams, Wm. G. Upchurch and S. R. Stubbs.

Gen. P. C. Johnson offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to report upon the method of completing communication between this report and with the Great West. The resolution was amended to require the committee to inquire into the expediency of connecting the line from Norfolk to the West with the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, as amended was adopted after some discussion.

A resolution offered by W. B. Hope, of Kentucky, instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of building a railroad from some point on the Virginia and Ohio Canal to Louisville, Ky., was also adopted.

The business committee then retired, and the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FIREWORKS.

To-night there is a grand display of fireworks, and the city is alive with an immense throng of people. The scene is enlivened with music, and great good feeling and enthusiasm prevail.

A NORTH CAROLINA BOOK—POEMS BY T. H. HILL.—We are pleased at the fact that that gifted son of our State, Theo. H